

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. III. NEWMARKET, C.W., FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1855. NO. 40.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the College of Physicians.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons.
Fellow of the University of Göttingen.
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
Licentiate, Accoucher of the Lying in Hospital of Dublin, Ireland.
Licentiate in Practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine in Canada East and Canada West.
Licentiate to practice as a General Medical Practitioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated.
Will be found (unless when absent on professional business).
At his Residence, Garbutt Hill, NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 11-39

DR. BURNIE,
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist, HOLLAND LANDING.
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

JOHN McNAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
[6m25] Church Street, Toronto.

JOHN T. STOKES,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
SHARON, C. W.
November 12, 1853. 11-41

J. C. BLISS,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosely Aurora, where he will carry on the
TAILORING BUSINESS
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past favours and solicits a share of public patronage.
December 24, 1852.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,
GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEYANCER, DEBTS COLLECTED, BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED
Office at the OLD STAND on the Hill, Newmarket.
N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS FOR SALE.
July 30th, 1852.

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness, and TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St., NEWMARKET.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitchurch and Adjoining Townships.
PARTIES desiring to secure his services can make application either personally or by letter, (post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket, Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 6m13

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

R. C. McMILLAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House, Land, General Commission, Division Court Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and Treasurer to the Home District Building Society. Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.
KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines, of their own compound, adapted to the various diseases incident to the changeable climate in which we live. Also, the
Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors, Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call.
ADVANCE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 11-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 11-1

J. SEXTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.
All kinds of Watches and Clocks Repaired to order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 11-32

Book Binding,
In all its various branches executed with neatness and despatch, at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 9th, 1854.

POETRY.

Written for the New Era.
A Sermon for the Times.
"Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies. The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her."—Prov. xxi. 11.
My text has a reference, Brethren and Friends, To a subject whose influence widely extends— A want of attention to which I'm afraid Full many a household unhappy has made.
And first—for my sermon, I mean shall be short— My text contradicts a religious report. That "a virtuous woman is hard to be found!" No virtuous woman! I would slander, stand, And own yourself once and for ever unmanly! Your mothers were women,—ye vilify those! All business ye now may accomplish with ease: No fear of a conscience disturbing your rest. Its action has left you too long unimpeded. Ye villainous monsters!—for men ye are not— Ye reptiles in soul, and affection, and thought, If the goodness of women were only a sound, Would the Bible inform us "I—truth ye denied— That the heart of a husband doth safely confide?"
But, secondly, Brethren, this passage implies That virtuous women drop not from the skies Unshed for—unthought—we must search if we find. Not groping around us as if we were blind: Not rushing in ignorant folly and haste, Regardless of decency, prudence, and taste; But making the business a subject of prayer, Then going about it with rational care.
Permit me, now, thirdly, to bring to your view A statement as prominent as it is true: The worth of the virtuous woman and wife— That greatest of blessings belongs to life. Let me draw your attention at once to the truth, And bear it in mind, all ye wife-seeking youth— That a virtuous woman when found, is a prize Compared with which rubies are things to despise: The ruby may sparkle: its brilliancy please— Our eyes may be dazzled,—but brings it us ease? The ruby, at best, is a glittering stone. It sets, gleams, and feels not—then let it alone. But woman, fond woman! when true to herself, In riches or poverty, sickness or health, Remains an unchanging, unchangeable friend. Too good to be laughed at—too kind to offend: Industrious, frugal, intelligent, neat, In spirit of temper delightfully sweet; How happy the household o'er which she presides, While the heart of husband in safety confides. When weary and jaded he comes from his toil How kindly she pours in "the wine and the oil;" And he must be dexed to affectionate care Who, circumspect thus, can give up in despair.
A word, in conclusion—a word of advice— If such be the value, if such be the price Of the virtuous woman,—my brethren, beware! Put not on her shoulders the burden of care, But at least make a point of sustaining your share. You boast of your masculine vigor of mind,— Then prove it by being judicious and kind.

LITERATURE.
The Bootmaker's Parrot; or, how to Pay the Rent.
In the summer of 1847, Macmillan, the ventriloquist, had occasion to visit Manchester, for the purpose of giving his ventriloquist lectures at its institutions. His attention was attracted by one shop of rather humble appearance, from the circumstance of seeing the owner of it always sitting at work, and a group of pretty children playing about the door. From the melancholy bits of black about their dress, they were evidently indolent. Mr. Macmillan learnt, from the inscription over the door, that the poor tradesman was named John Penny, and that he exercised the craft and mystery of boot and shoe making. He was tall, and thin, with a pale visage and long hair, combed straight down his cheeks. His brow was thoughtful, not to say careworn; but there was an air of cheery resignation about him that was very touching.
The ventriloquist being a good-hearted man, and having a wife and family of his own, as he gazed upon the unconscious children, could not help thinking of his own Mary, and that wee bit bairn he had left at home. He could not resist giving poor Penny a turn, and improving his own understanding at the same time, by ordering a pair of boots.
The humble tradesman, who was, as usual, at his work, gratefully acknowledged the order, but, in answer to Macmillan's very natural question—of when he would have the boots, replied with a deep sigh, that he did not exactly know; the order would be executed as soon as possible; but that he could not fix any precise time.
Macmillan, from his knowledge of the world, and being considerable man, thought that perhaps the poor fellow had not got the means to purchase the material; there was a sad, blank air of poverty about his shop.
"I will leave a half a sovereign as a deposit," said he; "get them done as soon as possible."
"To his surprise John Penny refused to take any advance.
"It will be time enough to pay for the boots when you get them," said he significantly.
Macmillan was perplexed. He looked earnestly at the son of St. Crispin, whose brow was more thoughtfully and his look more careworn than ordinary.
"Don't think me impertinent," said Mac, "but is anything the matter?—you seem unhappy."
"No, nothing very particular."
"Nay, nay, I'm convinced there is," returned Macmillan, whose sympathy began to be much awakened.
"Come, come, what is it?"
"Well, since you are pressing," said Penny, sighing deeply, "I will confess there is—my rent, I have gone back in my rent. I was one of the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Nelson, the minister of our local chapel."
"You don't mean you were one of the Jumpers?" inquired Macmillan, scarcely able to conceal a smile.
"I will confess that I was," replied Penny devoutly. "I stood in high favor with that pious man. All his congregation dealt with me for boots and shoes. I thought, I had received a special call to furnish the Jumpers with approved soles; but alas! one fine morning

the holy man was translated, I took his followers called it, for he was no more to be found! This sad defalcation caused me to go back; I could not meet my rent, and—"
"Why, how much do you owe?" said the kind-hearted ventriloquist.
"I am nearly three quarters in arrears; it will soon be upwards of £20."
"Who is your landlord?"
"Squire Summer."
"What! of the legion mill, Avenot?"
"Yes."
"Why he is one of the great cotton lords, rich as a Jew. If I were to become surety now, don't you think he'd give you time?"
"He has been very patient; I cannot complain of him. But he is a man of business, a man of money. Never having known want himself, he cannot conceive it to spring from any other cause than improvidence, or worse, and has little sympathy with it; the last time he was here he said he should call once more, and then, if the money was not forthcoming, the law must take its course. I expected him yesterday, and—"
"Eh, mercy man! what is the matter with you?" said Macmillan, "you tremble."
"Yes, I see he's coming; he has the fellow with him."
Macmillan looked out, and saw, indeed, the Squire, his footman, and a very noble, suspicious looking fellow, apparently an employer of the broker. He had scarcely time to cast a rapid glance around the deserted shop, ere the party were at the door, and they entered.
"Let them come," cried Penny with an air of despairing resignation. "I have struggled heaven knows! as long as I was able, and can do no more."
"Well, Mr. Penny," said the Squire, blandly, advancing to the counter, "You know, of course, the cause of my visit?"
Here a huge staring Poll parrot, who, with its cage, formed one of the few articles of furniture in the shop began to whistle.
"Call again to-morrow," to the astonishment of all present except Macmillan. She followed this by—
"I know a bank."
The Squire and broker started. The Squire, however, resumed—
"You are, of course, provided, Mr. Penny?"
"Alas! no sir, said the poor tradesman, "it is useless to deceive you any further. I cannot pay you this moment, nor neither do I know when I can; take my little property sir, let it pay as much as it will, I will do the best I can; Providence will not forsake me."
"What's o'clock?" interrupted the parrot; "Polly wants her breakfast."
The children, who had by this time stolen covertly in, curious to know what was going forward, were as much surprised as their father at Polly's sudden loquacity. Their little round eyes dilated with wonder and twinkled with delight; but the awful presence of the great man, from which they felt an instinctive awe, somewhat repressed them.
"Well, well," continued the prudent man of cotton, after a pause, "if that's the case I may as well have the thing as anybody else. John Boardman, you will do what is necessary."
"Polly, Polly, Polly," he exclaimed Poll. "That's a fine bird," observed the Squire, his attention attracted.
"I must leave a man in possession," said the broker, "but before I go, I may as well make out the inventory, for I suppose there is no chance of matters being settled, without a sale, Mr. Penny."
"None," replied the shoemaker.
"Then I'll precede to my work at once.—Item, one Dutch clock."
"What's o'clock, what's o'clock?" exclaimed Poll.
Poor Penny looked stupefied. The children, who had been regarding the scene, as we have said, half with curiosity and half with fear, now could not help clapping their hands at Poll's apropos speeches; but a look from their father, restrained them. Boardman continued—
"One high desk and counter, one slate, one shoemaker's bench and tools, three chairs, two tin candlesticks, six boot-trees."
"Woodman, spare the trees," sung out Polly.
"Clever bird that," said the Squire, his attention being now greatly attracted.
"You'll put the parrot down I suppose, Mr. Boardman."
"Oh no we never mention her," said the parrot.
"I should like to have that bird; what's your name Poll?"
"Pretty, pretty, Polly Hopkins," sung Polly, cocking her head knowingly.
"Answers quite like a Christian," replied the Squire; "seems to answer every thing, I declare."
"What's o'clock?" cried Poll.
"Amazing upon my honor," ejaculated the Squire. "Now I think of it," said he, "my daughter Cecilia, has been worshipping my life out for the last six months to buy her such a bird as this one, that can talk, and sing and whistle. I tell you what I'll do, Penny, I don't want to be hard upon you; let me have the parrot, give me a note of hand for £5 balance, and I will withdraw the distress, and give you a receipt for the £5 due."
"Don't you wish you may get it?" saucily replied Poll, as if she understood what the landlord was talking about.
"Such a bird as that is worth more money," observed Macmillan; "I wouldn't mind giving that much myself."
"Oh whistle, and I'll come to you my lad," whistled Poll.
"Wonderful!" said the ventriloquist. "I think the fairest way would be to let Poll come to the hammer, and bring whatever she is knocked down for."
"The woodpecker tapping the hollow beech tree," sung out Polly.
The Squire was electrified.
"One, Japstone—anything more?" said Boardman.

"Oh, yes; ten lasts, sundry wax ends," &c., &c.
"Stop! stop!" interrupted the Squire. "I must have the bird: I'll take it as payment of the rent in full. Penny, will that suit you?"
Poor Penny seemed thunderstruck. He hesitated as if he had some compunctions. The Squire observed it.
"That not enough! Well then I'll make it £20. Here's a receipt for the rent, and there's five sovereigns. Will that do for you? Boardman withdraw your man."
"You don't lodge here, Mr. Fergusson, with your niece?" said Polly.
The Squire was delighted, Macmillan thought the arrangement honorable to all parties, and poor Penny unwillingly resigned possession of the bird.
"I shall take my prize home at once," said he.
"Good-by, Poll," cried the children.
"Good-by! My native land, good night," sang Poll, looking very grave, and twisting her head first one side and then on the other, placing herself in her swing, and violently rocking herself backwards and forwards. The signal seemed to be given for her departure.
"Now, John," cried Poll, "drive gently over the stones."
"John does your mother know you're out?" John grinned like a Cheshire cat. The Squire looked enchanted, and the children shrieked again with delight. As for poor Penny he seemed perfectly satisfied.
As soon as the shop was fairly clear of the party he turned to Mr. Macmillan, and with an air of much perplexity, begged he would look in on the following morning when he would have some skins, from which he might choose the leather for his boots for just at the moment he felt quite bewildered.
Highly elated that John Penny had got so well through his difficulties, the good ventriloquist considerably took his leave.
He was, however, a punctual visitor to John's the following morning, and found that honest cordwainer had laid out the £5 he had received, over and above his rent, the preceding afternoon, to the very best advantage. He had stocked his shop with a good supply of leather, and other articles necessary for his trade, and now only wanted customers. While Macmillan was selecting the material for his boots, the Squire suddenly made his appearance, followed by his footman, bearing Polly. Penny was surprised, and so too seemed Macmillan.
"Well, Mr. Penny," said the great cotton lord, "we have brought back your parrot—it is very extraordinary, but it has not spoken a single word since I took it away—never sung a single song, nor whistled a single tune; it has done nothing but squeak scream, scream, till my head has been ready to split; she is a perfect nuisance. I wouldn't keep her in the house if anybody would give me a hundred a year to do so. I threw my daughter into hysterics; she upset the glass globe, spilt all the gold and silver fish—a rare chance for the cat. Return me the £5 I paid you, and I'll forfeit the rent."
"I'm sorry to say," said the conscientious John Penny, "that I have laid out the £5; but however, you'll take my note of hand for the £5—"
"Why, stay," said Macmillan, parrots very seldom talk in a strange place at first; put Poll in her usual place and then see."
The cage was accordingly restored to its former position, when, to the utter astonishment of all present, Poll immediately began to sing:
"Home, sweet home; be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."
"Well," said the Squire, lifting up his hands "this is incredible, but I've heard of such things before. What a sensible, intelligent creature she is; I must give her another trial; take her back John."
"I'll gang nae mair to you toun," whistled Poll, but, however, to no effect, for she was borne off, considerably stupefying John by crying.
"What's o'clock? There you go with your eye out."
"You appear to be surprised at my amazement, Mr. Macmillan," said honest Penny, when the party were out of sight, "but you will not be when I tell you that until yesterday I never heard that bird utter a single syllable. As Mrs. Sumner has said, she had never done anything but squeak and scream, disturbing the whole neighborhood; but they got used to it at last, though they threatened to break my windows and twist her neck off at first. It was a long time before I could get to like it myself; but use reconciles us to anything; and I shall naiss her, disagreeable as she was."
Macmillan had no doubt of it.
"But I must leave you," said he, "so work away my boy. I shall look in to-morrow as I pass, to see how you are getting on."
He called the next morning, and found the leather for his boots cut out, the lasts prepared and honest John commencing operations.—While giving his final directions, Squire Summer again unexpectedly made his appearance, accompanied, as on the previous day, by John, with Poll.
"Bless me, sir," said Penny, "is that you?"
"Yes, Mr. Penny I've come again," returned the Squire, "with this diabolical bird; not a moment's peace have we had—"
"What! do you find her talk too much, sir?" inquired the shoemaker, with great simplicity.
"Talk too much!" said the Squire, "the obstinate brute, confound her, she has never talked at all. Put her in her old place, John!"
"Don't I look spruce on my Niddy?" whistled Poll.
"Oh, hang you! you have found your tongue," said the Squire, "have you! but I am not to be done a third time; keep your bird, Mr. Penny, I wish you joy of her."
"But I've spent the money you gave me

for her," said honest John, "and don't exactly know when I shall be able to pay it back again."
"Oh, never mind the money, only release me from such a torment as this, and I'll put up with the loss the best I can."
Poor John was somewhat reluctantly prevailed upon to take back the bird, and pocket the affront of its return, as well as he might. Poll was, therefore, again restored to her former situation, looking very wise; and as the disappointed landlord departed with his man John, much chagrined at the result of his purchase, being himself a character by no means accustomed to buying things at a loss, Poll could not help giving him a fling as he went, as if to quicken his movements, by singing out, in great glee—
"Go to the devil and shake yourself," following this exhortation with a loud laugh.
"Well, said Mr. Penny, as soon as they were fairly out of hearing, "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good; had I not been seized for rent, my parrot might never have spoken."
"Pretty, pretty Poll—pretty Poll. What's o'clock what's o'clock?" said he coaxingly.
"What's o'clock what's o'clock?" was echoed by all the children, who had crept in on the departure of the Squire. Poll was, however, deaf, to the call of the charmer.
"Bless me," cried John, "has the bird grown sulky all in a hurry? Why, it won't talk now."
"It will talk as much as ever," said Macmillan, laughingly. "The fact is, the force is finished, there is no money returned, and I may as well, to prevent your puzzling your brains any further, let you behind the curtain friend Penny. You are indebted to your partner Joe, for the payment of your rent, and your being once more set up in business; there is your Poll, and here is your partner, Joe. To prevent her speaking by rote, or rather, not speaking at all, I spoke for her, and, as it appears, to good purpose."
"I see it all," replied John, upon whose mind the truth now flashed like lightning.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.
Further by the Asia.
GENERAL PROSPECT OF THE WAR.
New York Dec. 4, 1854.
The Russian defences on the South-west are estimated at 100 guns stronger than when the siege began, while on the other hand the British have erected a very powerful new battery now open on an eminence north of the valley of Inkerman, and commanding Sebastopol, besides being another step towards the complete investment of the place since the siege began.
20 British soldiers have deserted to the Russians.
Russian deserters say that provisions and ammunition are becoming scarce in Sebastopol, but there was no famine.
DANUBE.—50,000 French troops reached Constantinople on the 8th on their way to the Crimea.
The contingent of Omar Pacha's force, to be sent to the Crimea, is now called 45,000 men. Omar was to embark in a few days.
Generals Guayon, Hassen Pasha and Polish, staff officers, are ordered from Asia to the Crimea.
It is observed that the Russians are arming their ships in Sebastopol harbor, probably to attempt a surprise on the sea.
General Liprandi is deprived of his command for a fault committed at the battle of Inkerman.
BALTIC.—As soon as the English fleet withdrew from the Gulf of Finland, the Russian Admiral Tchegloff put to sea from Sveaborg, on the 31st of Oct., with 9 ships, and steamed as far as Dago.
On 1st of Nov. Admiral Ramanoff left Sveaborg with four ships of the line and safely reached Constat.
GREAT BRITAIN.—The President's Message was published in England on the 23rd, but the Public mind was too much occupied with the war to give much attention.
Sir James Graham stated that Admiral Franchise was making vigorous efforts for the destruction of the slave trade of Cuba.
The foreign enlistment bill was read a second time in the house of Commons on Friday night and passed by a majority of 38.
Lord John Russell stated that the number of troops France was willing to send to the seat of war was only limited by the number of transports.
Sir Charles Napier had returned to England, and was well received at Portsmouth.
FRANCE.—The proposed loan occupied attention, but it might be postponed till March.
Leon Francher is dead.
AUSTRIA.—The Morning Chronicle states that on the 14th at Vienna the ratification of the Triple treaty was exchanged.
A report prevailed at Vienna that Russia accepts the four points as a basis for peace negotiations, but the raising of Sebastopol or the reduction of the Black Sea fleet will never voluntarily be conceded. If an inoffensive equivalent should be proposed Russia promises acceptance.
The Emperor of Austria has sent a decoration of St. Stephen as a mark of friendship to the Emperor Napoleon.
PRUSSIA.—In the 2nd Chamber it was resolved to open the Prussian coasting trade to the British shipping trade.
JAPAN.—The treaty between Great Britain and Japan is very favorable. Sir G. Sterling attempted to obtain similar terms for France, but the Japanese ministers refused.
A special French mission will be sent.
SPAIN.—A telegraph despatch from Madrid of the 30th ult., announces that the new Spanish Ministry is composed as follows:—
Espartero - - - President of the Council.
O'Donnell - - - Minister of War.
Luzuriaga - - - Foreign Affairs.
Aguirre - - - Justice.
Collado - - - Finance.
Allenda - - - Marine.
Salazar - - - Interior.
San Cruz - - - Public Works.

A TRACE OF THE "CITY OF GLASGOW."—A recent number of the Belfast (Ireland) Northern Whig, contains the following, which is probably one of the few traces that will ever be found of the lost steamship City of Glasgow:—
"WRECK OF THE 'CITY OF GLASGOW.'—A correspondent of The Mail, at Campbellton, states that, on Saturday last, while a Herd-boy was walking along the shore at Ballygair, he picked up a portion of the bow of a vessel, which bears every mark of having belonged to the ill-fated steamer. It has on it, in large gilded characters, not much defaced—City of Glasgow, and, in the corner 'Let Glasgow flourish.' This memento, which is probably all that will ever be seen of the noble vessel, was taken up to the office of Mr. Watson, from whence it is forwarded to the builders, Messrs. Todd & McGregor, Glasgow, for identification."

THE FEELING AMONG THE SOLDIERS.—Of one thing I can assure you, that no one in the army, excepting head-quarters, either understands the policy of, or has any desire for, another seige of six months. Not a man, not an officer, but is ready to "go it with the bayonet," and drive the Russians out of Sebastopol. Just now, after the arrival of all our reinforcements, and before the fresh regiments have paid their tribute of deaths and disabled to the climate, and the hardships of campaigning; just now is the time for successfully attempting an assault. Our effective force in infantry is between 16 and 18,000; our allies have had 10,000 fresh troops, and the Turks who have lately been sent in by legions to be rationed for the winter, may now muster to the strength of 20,000. With these forces, and protected by the entrenchments which guard the heights, we can hold our positions against the Russian army, and detach a sufficient force to carry Sebastopol. What the state of affairs will be four weeks hence who can tell? But certain it is that our fresh troops will be decimated, and more than decimated, in their winter quarters. The 9th have just arrived from their comfortable quarters in Malta. We shall see in a fortnight's time how well they can bear up against salt pork, outpost duty, and sleeping in a morass. The 46th have already been tried and found wanting.
On the 25th that regiment had buried 70 of their men; 200 were in hospital. It will take two months to give them the full benefit of seasoning, and after that how many will remain to swell the numbers of our "old campaigners?"—London Daily News.

THE COST OF RECIPROCITY.—Among the estimates which we published yesterday, is an item of £3,000 paid to Thomas Rigney, Esquire, "in full of all disbursements, expenses, &c., in disseminating information respecting Reciprocity of Trade with the United States, during the last six years." Mr. Rigney is a merchant, once established in Toronto, but now a resident in New York. We have known him for some years as a warm advocate of Reciprocity, but we certainly did not know that he had so deep an interest in the matter as is disclosed by the estimates. Three thousands pounds is a large sum to spend in giving information.—Might we ask, without being impertinent, how the information was given? We have seen all the articles published on the subject which have appeared in the American newspapers and elsewhere, and £30 we are sure would have paid for writing and circulating them all. Could it be that this £3,000 was used for giving information to members of Congress, in the peculiar manner which is employed when patents and private bills are to be pushed through that high-minded body? Could it be that the Government absolutely organized a lobby force at Washington to carry Reciprocity, like any company of vile land-jobbers wanting more than they were entitled to? Did the lobbyists spend the £3,000 in champagne suppers, or did the members finger the dollars direct, without the medium of these amiable instruments of bribery? £3,000! well, perhaps Reciprocity was worth the money, but it was a dirty way of getting it. It is evident that Lord Elgin may as well abandon that claim that he carried the Reciprocity treaty. He may tell the marines and the English people that he did the business, but we know now that it was Mr. Rigney and £3,000. We hope the Yankees will like this revelation in the public accounts of the way their Congress is managed. We are afraid they will think it shabby of our Government, after bribing Congress, to publish the fact to the world.—It is very shabby, indeed, and we do not think, if Mr. Hincks had remained in office, such an item would have appeared in the public accounts. It would have come in under the head of miscellaneous. Sly Mr. Cayley must have wanted a bit at his loving chum, Mr. Hincks.—Globe.

THE COALITION GOVERNMENT.—Referring to the present unprincipled Coalition Government of this Province, the Nova Scotian thus truthfully writes:—
A Coalition so hollow and unprincipled cannot stand. The Conservatives have attained power by abandoning the cardinal principles of that once high-toned party, and a section of the Liberals have disgraced themselves by associating and coalescing with the enemy, instead of uniting with old compatriots and friends. The present Government of Canada may fancy themselves strong—backed up as they are by Hincks and his tail, but the day is not, perhaps far distant when it will be found that this support is as hollow and as unprincipled as the combination itself. The Band of independent Reformers, who form the Constitutional Opposition in Canada, will sooner or later make their influence felt, if only true to themselves.

New Advertisements.

Newspaper Advertisements—*Patricia and Zedra*.
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The Morning Star.

Published Friday, January 18th, 1855.
 Travelling Agents.

Mr. Wm. Wilson will commence, on Monday next, the 18th inst., to cross the Township of King for subscribers to this paper. His receipts will be acknowledged at this office.

Mr. David Graham is our authorized travelling agent east and north, to receive subscriptions and grant receipts for the same. Now is the time to subscribe; money is plenty and prices for all kinds of farm produce range high.

We have been requested to state that in consequence of the catalogue of books in the Library of School Section No. 1, being in the hands of the Printer, for publication, no books will be issued until it is completed, which will be in about eight days.

The Weather for the past week has been remarkably fine, frosty nights and clear sunny days—more like the early spring months, than that of the middle of winter. We are told that the wheat begins to show a yellow, sickly appearance.

The New Year has now arrived, and we hope subscribers that commenced about this time will pay for the coming year in advance. This will make it more pleasant for us, and certainly prove a great saving to our subscribers; consequently better for both parties.

There is a piece of Road a little East of the dwelling of Eli Gorman's, Esq., that requires repairing; so much so, in fact, that it is actually dangerous. We, therefore, direct the attention of the Overseers of Highways in the South part of the town, to the necessity of having it repaired immediately.

It is not our intention to dictate to higher persons; but we consider it highly time that notice should be given for the holding of the Annual Meeting of the North York Agricultural Society. We desire the different societies around us are giving the usual notice; but as yet, we have done nothing here.

We direct attention to an advertisement in another column, giving notice of a public dinner to be given to Joseph Hartman, Esq., member for North York, by his constituents. From the number of gentlemen expected to take part in the proceedings, it will, no doubt, well repay every individual who takes an interest in the advancement and proper government of the country, to be present on that occasion. The votes and proceedings of the late Parliament will receive a general review; and the position occupied by these different gentlemen made known to the assembly.

Progress.—Dr. Ford's Steam Grist and Saw Mill is expected to be running during the coming month. This Mill is to have four runs of stone; and Dr. Ford assures us it will be carried on with vigor. It is beautifully situated within a few rods of the Depot, thereby rendering it very convenient to ship the flour to market.

In the other end of the town Mr. STEPHENSON takes the Mill, known as Col. Corran's, on the 15th, which is to undergo a thorough repair, in order to make it do good work, until that gentleman gets his new Mill in operation, which is to be built the coming summer. News from the mill in the building will last season than for four years previously; and we hear of a number of buildings to be erected the present year.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—GARY'S Panorama of the Overland Route and scenes in California was exhibited in the Court House in this place last night, and will be again exhibited this (Friday) evening. We have seen a portion of this panorama, and can therefore confidently recommend the exhibition, as well worthy the patronage of the Public. There are twenty-eight scenes, each scene embracing 141 feet of canvas. The peculiar manner in which the Proprietor gives his description of the trials and troubles to be encountered in making the journey, and the general character of the people, makes the entertainment particularly interesting.

Meeting of Parliament.

The events of the Eastern War seems so completely to absorb public attention at the present time, that matters of a Provincial nature do not receive the due consideration they deserve. In a very few weeks, Parliament—that august assemblage of collected wisdom—will meet for the transaction of business. Keeping this in view, the Conservative Journals are now discussing the propriety or impropriety of turning out the present Coalition Administration, to make room for the ultra-liberal portion of the assembly, and allowing them to assume the reins of power; or, the return of Hincks and Morin. That the present Ministry is essentially conservative for all purposes necessary, is proven by their acts and appointments since they have held their sway. Government patronage is lavishly bestowed upon immediate friends; while Reformers, through the intriguing demagoguism of professed liberals, have been completely delivered over into the hands of the enemy.

The question then arises, should the present Coalition be tolerated in a House composed of about 100 Reformers to thirty Tories, where that Coalition is, to all intents and purposes, Conservative? No! The very idea is preposterous. To whom, then, should the keys of State be given? To Mr. Hincks? Not exactly; sooner allow the present individuals to continue in office—then we know what to expect. Well, then, could the Reformers unite and form a distinct working majority without Sir Allan or Hincks? We think so; and that too, without much difficulty. It is admitted on all hands that the *Reform Party* of Lower Canada embrace a large portion of the talent and ability of the members of that portion of the Province. True, this party have been termed the Annexationists; and red-hot Republicans by those desirous of destroying their influence; but when the fact is made

known, that they ask for nothing but what can be acquired under the workings of our present constitution, their allegations sink back into insignificance. Well, then, that being the fact, that they embrace a large portion of the talent of Lower Canada, it seems strange to us that out of the large list from U. Canada, enough could not be found to make a thoroughly liberal Administration. Had this been done when Hincks resigned, instead of allowing Sir Allan McNab to assume the dictatorship, we might have got rid of the everlasting disgrace of being saddled with a State-paid Church. The Reserve adjustment Bill would not have been distorted to making an annual allowance, for all future time, to the clerical divines of one particular sect above another, thereby giving them privileges denied to others equally as good—equally as zealous—equally as good citizens. A State Church in other countries have been the canker-worm gnawing at the vitals of sound principles; hence, there is neither harmony in religion, or good order in society: gold is worshipped more than the living God.

School Meeting.

The election for School Trustees to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retiring of Mr. Sullivan, took place in the New School House, pursuant to notice, on Wednesday last, the 10th inst. The meeting opened by calling Mr. Thos. Raper to the Chair, and appointing Mr. Moulton to act as Secretary. The Chairman after reading the notice calling the meeting and stating the object in view, requested the nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy, when the following gentlemen were moved and seconded, viz.:—Messrs. Wm. Dgan, Wm. Southard, John McKay, and George Bache.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for candidates, which resulted in the election of Mr. McKay.

The report of the School was then read, and after some little discussion in reference to some of the items, was carried. From this report we learn that the average attendance is about 70 scholars. The number has been at times swelled to 110, and then again reduced down to sixty. During the past year there have been 7 children in the school of non-residents, and about the same number admitted free.—These two points called forth some little discussion; but as that meeting had not power to act in the premises, all they did was in a suggestive way. The Section has had but one Lecture during the year; and the Local Superintendent visited the School three times, and made examinations. The above are all the facts of general interest we could elicit from the report. The rate levied the ensuing year is 3s. 9d. per quarter, for every scholar.

The meeting also recommended the printing of a catalogue for the use of the rate-payers, a copy of which is to be distributed to every family in the Section; the expenses are to be borne out of the School Fund.

Public Dinner to Mr. Hartman.

We clip the following paragraphs from two Toronto journals of this week, which clearly indicate the tone of public opinion abroad, in reference to our Representative. Few men occupying a public position have had to meet the kind of opposition that Mr. Hartman has; chiefly arising, as it does, from feelings of a personal nature, nay, further, to a great extent, through jealousy. The *North American*, in speaking of the Dinner, says:—

DINNER TO MR. HARTMAN.—The Reformers of North York intend to give their excellent representative, Joseph Hartman, Esq., a public dinner, at the village of Aurora, which will, on Friday, the 19th inst. The Committee has also invited a number of the Reform members of Parliament, including the Editors of the *Examiner* and *North American*. We have no doubt the demonstration will be worthy the fame of the true blues of that noble riding.—The Northern Railroad passes through the village.

The *Examiner*, another journal of long standing, and one that fearlessly advocates the peoples' rights, says:—

The Electors of North York purpose giving Joseph Hartman, Esq., their Representative, a public dinner at Aurora, on the 19th inst.—No one has stood firmer in defence of popular rights than Mr. Hartman, and he deserves, and we hope possesses, the confidence of all true Reformers in the County.

In the mouth of two witnesses therefore, let it be established, that Joseph Hartman, Esq., is a good and faithful Representative.

Aurora Village.

At a meeting held in the School House, in the Village of Aurora, on the 8th of January, 1855, to take into effect a By-Law of the Municipal Council, to constitute the Village of Aurora a Police Village; and for the purpose of electing three Police Trustees, in accordance with the Act, 12 Vic., Chap. 81, Sec. 42.—Mr. J. T. Gurnett in the Chair.—Mr. W. Mosely, Secretary—a protest being made by Mr. R. Macchell, against any part of his land being included in the Village constituted the Police Village of Aurora, the meeting proceeded:—

Moved by Mr. M. Lopper, seconded by R. P. Irwin, Esq., That Mr. John T. Gurnett be elected a Trustee for the present term.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Chas. Doan, seconded by Mr. William Hughes, That Mr. James Mosely be elected a Trustee for the present term.—Carried.

Moved by R. P. Irwin, Esq., seconded by Mr. Jas. Andrews, That Mr. John Campbell be elected a Trustee for the present term.—Carried.

Moved and seconded that this meeting do now adjourn.

J. T. Gurnett, Chairman.
 W. Mosely, Secretary.

We are sorry to be informed that E. Foley, Esquire, Judge of the County Court, Haldimand, died very suddenly, on the 25th ult.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Dear Sir,—Knowing you to be ever ready to give place in the columns of your highly useful paper, to local matters generally, I therefore submit to you for insertion the doings of our recent Municipal Election in Ward No. 3.

Seeing in your paper of the 29th ult. under the head of Local Matter, mention made of John D. Phillips, Esq., running for his old Ward, and no opposition, I was somewhat surprised, as the parties from whom you had your information must have been aware of the fact that Mr. Silas Snider was made choice of by his parish party, to be their candidate—the result of the election proving this to be the fact.

Mr. Phillips' complaint of being badly treated in the matter; but by permission, Mr. Editor, I will say that Mr. Phillips was the cause of his own defeat—and in what way? Prior to the election, Mr. Phillips told one or two of his old friends, that he was about to leave the Township, and consequently would not be in the field for Municipal honor, and that they had better govern themselves accordingly—or words to that effect; and also, that they would meet with no opposition from him. The consequence of the above announcement was, that the electors went promptly to work, and like the immortal Davy Crockett, made sure they were right, and then went to bed!

Pursuant to notice, the election for Ward No. 3 was held at Mr. Levi Hancock's Inn, on Monday and Tuesday last, 1st and 2nd inst.; when, after the preliminaries, Mr. Reuben Judd, Returning Officer, called upon the meeting to name their candidates. It was

Moved by John Webb, seconded by Samuel E. Phillips, Esq., That John D. Phillips be candidate.

Moved by Thomas Lloyd, seconded by Jesse Hillburn, That Silas Snider also be candidate.

After proposing Mordoch Lloyd and James Gordon for Inspectors, a division being taken it was evident that Messrs. Snider and Lloyd were the men. Upon this being known, a poll was demanded by Mr. Phillips' friends.

The Poll Books were then opened, and before night Mr. Phillips and his friends were satisfied that the people on the Fourth Line of King knew a thing or two. Next morning the Polling commenced with unabated vigor and kept up until the close. The following is the result:—

Silas Snider 52; John D. Phillips 69. The Returning Officer, upon declaring the first named gentleman elected, Mr. Phillips said the election had turned against him; that he had heard few or no complaints; that Mr. Snider would find some difficulties to encounter, &c.

Mr. Snider, upon rising, said that he was raised to a higher position than he anticipated, and would do his best for all parties.

Shortly after which, the meeting broke up, and many returned to their homes well satisfied with the result.

Yours, &c.,
 AS ELEC.

King, Jan. 6th, 1855.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Campaign in the Crimea.

To the Editor of the Times

Sir,—The following extract from *Lanset's Journal* will show that the hardships of a soldier's life in the Crimea have not yet been more severe than in our Peninsula campaigns:—Page 40.—"Ciudad Rodrigo, Nov. 19, 1812.—Off by 4. A tirade hard, the whole of the army was in sight, cooking their dinners in the rain. Matching in the swampy ground. The men bivouacked in the swampy ground. The rain descended in torrents. Next day they found the whole road under water for miles, ankle and even knee deep. Many sick, two officers died of fatigue on the road, dead mules in plenty, and some men." Page 46.—"There was starvation—no corn, no hay, no straw no bread, no rain for three days, only beef and biscuit. Tea, 22s and 25s per lb; butter, 4s; bread, 1s 6d per lb, above 6s the loaf; no wine or brandy; gin, 12s. per bottle. The truth was, the troops, poor fellows, came through the town quite starving, the supplies had been mismanaged.—Regiments were three or four days without rations, and numbers died of absolute starvation, besides the sick. I had no notion of the loss of this retreat, and the great sufferings of the men and horses. I suppose, from what I hear about 1,000 are made prisoners, but 5,000 or 6,000 put for some time horse do combat, by sickness, starvation, want of horses, &c."

Vol. II., p. 17.—"The scene at Ligasus was dreadful. All the wounded from Lans were just arrived in cars, on mules, crawling on crutches, and hobbling along; all those with wounds in their hands and arms walking.—At 6 that evening the wounded were ordered to move on. About 7 a furious thunderstorm came, and caught all our poor wounded men on their march."

"Oct. 31, 1813.—The weather has been trying. The thermometer got down to 36, but it soon turned to wet, raw, violent, constant cold wet, north-west wind, and rain in stormy torrents. In camp our poor soldiers have had their tents torn and almost washed away; then we had hail followed by snow. Most of the Light Division tents have been declared unserviceable from rents, &c. The men are as yet still returned as healthy, and I believe our men bear this cold weather better than heat."

I think, Sir, it is cheering to read that, with the thermometer at 36, our troops in the Peninsula were better than in the milder weather.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, S. F. S.

INDIVIDUAL BRAVERY OF A BRITISH PRIVATE.

A private of the 33rd regiment, (Duke of Wellington's) by name MacGuire, has attracted the notice of the Commander-in-Chief by an act of daring. He was in advanced as a ship-shooter, and was made prisoner. He was being marched away between two Russian soldiers, a third being in rear, when, seeing his guard for a moment careless, and looking in another direction, he suddenly seized a loaded musket from one of the two men at his side, and discharged it at him.—No sooner had he done this, than he swung around the butt-end, and with it struck the second man on his other side—a blow on the head which felled him to the ground.—The third Russian decamped, and MacGuire effected his escape. He was at the time within a hundred yards of the Russian lines. His own Minié, had been taken from him, was being carried by one of the two men by his side; but he knew this had been discharged, and therefore seized a musket from the other soldier, which, fortunately turned out to be loaded. The affair was witnessed by a sergeant of the Rifle Brigade, and in consequence of his report, Lord Raglan rewarded MacGuire with a gratuity of £5.

SIR GEORGE BROWN'S GRAY CHARGER.—A remarkable instance of vitality is recorded of the horse stricken by Sir George's Alma. No fewer than eleven bullets were extracted from the poor animal at Constantinople, whither he was sent for treatment. The horse afterwards joined his master, and is now perfectly well, and fit for field duty.

The Tenare Fraud.

The wrong which has been inflicted upon the country by the Tenare chief of the infamous Coalition is quite as obnoxious to the people of Lower Canada as to those of Upper Canada. The following is from the *Montreal Argus*:—

Our readers from what has already transpired, must have been prepared for any act of vacillation or meanness on the part of the government with relation to the Seigniorial Tenure bill. By special telegraph yesterday evening from Quebec, we learn that our predictions are verified, and that the select committee of the Legislative Council has reported a large number of amendments nearly similar in spirit to those suggested in Mr. Hincks's pamphlet; that those amendments have been adopted by the government, and that the bill, as thus amended, would probably go through its third reading, and pass the Council. We further learn that all the Seigniorial and Crown censitaires are excluded from the benefit this bill purposes to confer;—thus one-fifth the number of censitaires in Lower Canada, and one million and a half of acres of land, will continue to groan under the curse of the Feudal Tenure. Nearly all the obnoxious parts of the old measure are retained, with some, equally objectionable added. The first instalment to be paid by the country to effect this settlement as it is called—although it is no settlement at all—of disputes between Seigniors and their censitaires is to be met, says Mr. Gayley, by an increase to the public debt of no less a sum than three hundred and fifty thousand pounds in the form of government debentures to that amount, to be immediately issued. *Quisquis tandem abutere patientia nostra!* What further drains on the pockets and the patience of the people are to be made for the purpose of sustaining the Compact, through whom each section of the country in turn is made to fleece the other, time only can unravel. We await further developments before offering the remarks which the mere statement of facts would impel us to make.

Most of the Upper Canada members having left Quebec under the expectation, amounting to a promise, that nothing of importance would be brought up previous to the adjournment, and there being a majority of the ministerial tail on the spot ready to participate in the "spoils," there seems every reason to apprehend that any proposition of the government, however monstrous it may be, will be carried. But to watch a pitch of malignancy the country will be aroused, when this most iniquitous and spoliation scheme comes home to their understanding, there is no difficulty whatever in predicting.

The "spoliation" measure was carried, Lord Elgin gave his sanction—a measure far more unjust to Upper Canada, than the Rebellion Losses Bill—and it is now law.—The debentures will be issued, and, if possible, sold, and the tax-payers of Upper Canada will be called upon to bear their part of the burden! Electors of Upper Canada, are you willing to make such sacrifices as this to enable McNab, Gayley, Spence & Co., to pocket large salaries?—*North American*.

Ferrie on False Forms of Faith.

Messrs. Hincks, McNab, Gayley, & Co. have added a host of new Roman Catholic Colleges, to the Supplies this year—vast sums for building them, and large endowments. This is, of course, a denial of their dissection of Church an State doctrine, as embodied in the Reserves bill—but they have no real principle of any kind, and therefore do not blush. One evil is, that voting for these grants will make Upper Canada members odious, and they were kept back till they were nearly all gone. Mr. Ferrie, however, moved, Dec. 11, 1854 "that in it is expedient to appropriate the public money, for the support of sectarian schools, and that with this view, it is expedient to refer back the Report to the Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of granting one year's allowance, as a final payment to such sectarian educational institutions as have heretofore received aid from the public chest and of expunging all grants for such institutions placed upon the list this year, for the first time;" and the yeas were only 7, viz: Bell, Brown, Ferrie, Hartman, Lunenburg, Macdonald of Glenelg, and McKenzie.

Lower Canada left us to a man, and went for sectarian grants by the score or hundred—the yeas for "down with Ferrie's motion" being 34, viz: Larwill, John a Macdonald, Postmaster Spence, Solicitor Smith, our American neighbor Stevenson, Joseph C. Morrison, Powell, and Robinson of the Canada Company, and 26 *Lower Canada*, church builders.—*Message*.

SPRING GUNS.—Spikes are about four inches long, and of the dimensions of a tobacco-pipe; the head flat, a barb at the point acts as a spring, which is naturally pressed to the shaft upon being forced into the touch-hole. Upon reaching the chamber of the gun it resumes its position, and it is impossible to withdraw it. It can only be got out by drilling—no easy task, as it is made of the hardest steel, and

New Tin and Copper Warehouses,

HODGE & SON
Newmarket, near to Col. Cater's Mill.
W^{OULD} most respectfully inform the Inhabitants of Newmarket, and the surrounding Country, that they have commenced business at the above line, and are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

TERMS: LIBERAL.
HODGE & SON,
Newmarket, July 12, 1853. 1724

Furniture Warehouse.
JOSEPH MILLARD, Newmarket, has constantly on hand a large Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually required.

PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various

As the subscriber keeps COFFINS ready made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals on the shortest notice.

Newmarket, February 18, 1854.

L U M B E R.

THE Subscriber has now on hand a large quantity of LUMBER, and is prepared to execute orders for any description of good Merchable PINE LUMBER, at a short notice and on reasonable terms; and will deliver the same at his Saw-mill, on Lot No. 10, 4th Concession of East Gwillimbury, at his residence in Whitechurch, or at Newmarket.

JOSHUA WILLSON.

July 9th, 1852.

NORTHERN RAILROAD STATION
NEWMARKET.
A FEW REMAINING BUILDING LOTS
 to be Sold adjoining the Railroad Station
 at Newmarket, the property of **GROZIER LOWRY,**
 Esq., well adapted for private Residences and
 Public Business, on good rising ground, and
 healthy situations.
 For particulars apply to **Dr. NASH,** New-
 market, *Agent.*
 Newmarket, August 25, 1853. 16-3

Stove Warehouse
 NEWMARKET,
Nearly opposite Mr. Hewitt's Hotel.

G. MORTIMORE & CO.,
RESPECTFULLY announce that they have
 commenced the Store and Tin Smith
 business, and will keep constantly on hand an as-
 sortment of
COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX
STOVES,
 Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron,
 Copper, and Japanned Ware, which they will

dispose of for CASH, or on a SHORT CREDIT, at
Toronto Prices.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing. All
orders punctually attended to.

WANTED—A Journeyman Tinsmith, and also
an Apprentice.

Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1853. tf-35

ANNOUNCEMENT IMPORTANT!

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ELIZABETH LLOYD.
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